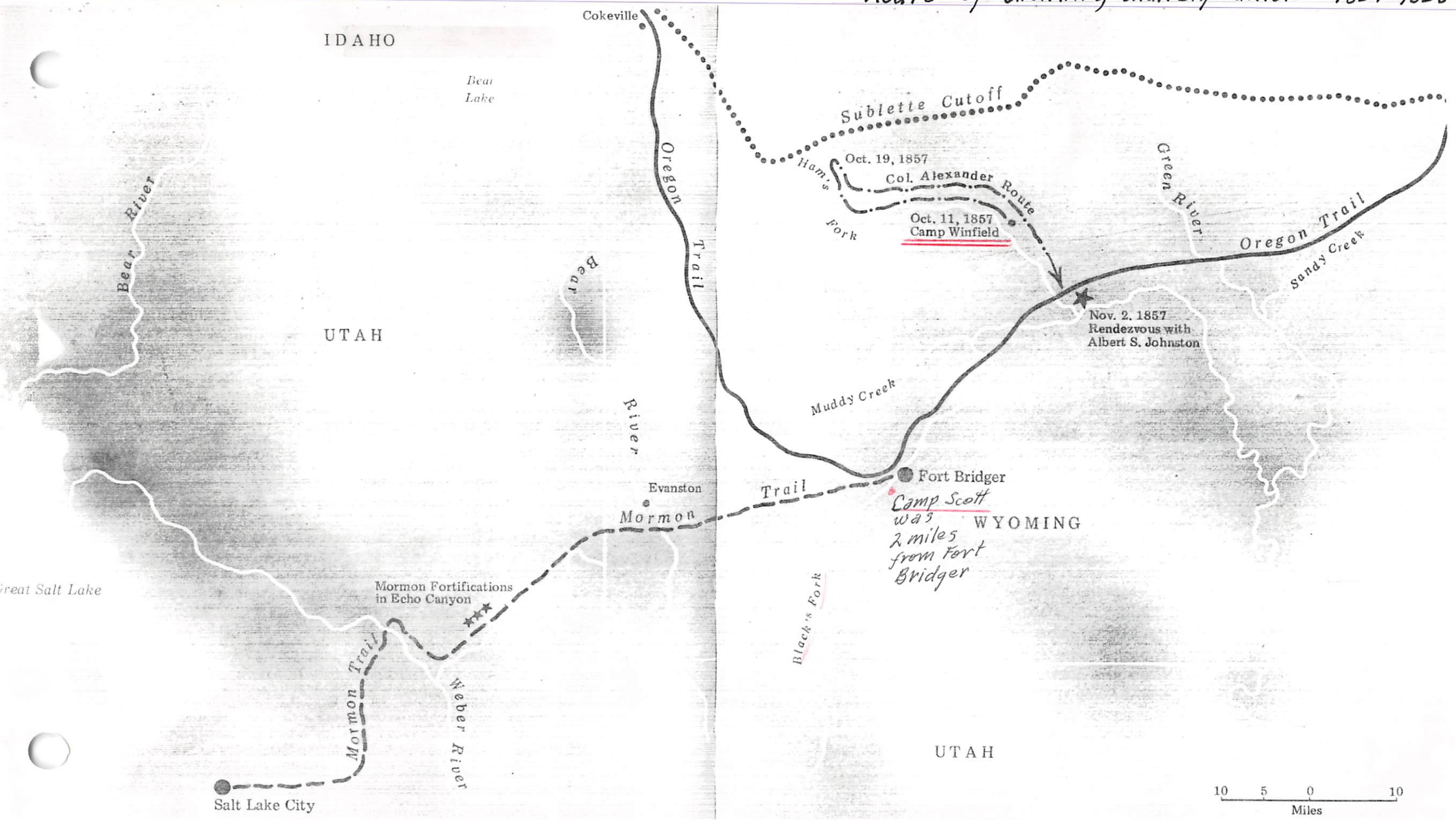
Route of U.S. Army Utah Expedition 1857–1858



ROUTES FOLLOWED BY U.S. ARMY EXPEDITION IN 1857-58

General Scott, "Old fuss 'n feathers."

SCOTT, WINFIELD (1786-1866), an American Army officer for more than 50 years, served in the War of 1812, the Mexican War, and the beginning of the Civil War. His men affectionately called him "Old Fuss and Feathers" because he loved colorful uniforms.

Scott was born near Petersburg, Va. He attended William and Mary College and then studied law. He gave up law in 1808 to join the U.S. Army.

When the War of 1812 broke out, he became a lieutenant colonel and went to the Canadian border. Scott was captured at the Battle of Queenston Heights, but he was freed a month later. As a colonel, he carried out a successful attack on Fort George and took charge of that post. He became a brigadier general in March, 1814, and fought at Chippewa and Lundy's Lane. Two horses were shot from under him at Lundy's Lane. He fought on so stubbornly that he had to be carried from the field, severely wounded (see WAR OF 1812 [Chief Battles of the War]). He became a national hero, and Congress and the State of Virginia voted him a medal. He was a major general when the war ended.

In 1825, Scott prepared the first complete manual of military tactics in the U.S. Army. He also enlarged *Infantry Tactics* (1835), and wrote his autobiography in 1864. He became general in chief of the Army in 1841, and lieutenant general in 1844.

Brown Bros.

Winfield Scott

In the Mexican War, in 1847, he led an army into Mexico. He won at Veracruz, Cerro Gordo, Contreras, Churubusco, Molino del Rey, and Chapultepec, and he captured Mexico City (see MEXICAN WAR [Scott's Campaign; Principal Battles]). He ran for President of the United States in 1852 on the Whig ticket but he lost to the Democratic presidential candidate, Franklin Pierce.

Early in 1861, Scott went to Washington, where he recruited men to defend the capital. When the Civil War began in April, Scott, a Southerner, refused to join the Southern forces, because he believed in the Union. He retired from the Army in 1861.

JOHN R. ALDEN